

English translation of L'Humanite' series on Reinhard GEHLEN  
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FROM SHERMAN KENT

TO: [ ] [ ]

One of the lovelies from your  
Office that I met at  
your house the other  
evening told me that she  
had not heard of this  
series. Here it is in  
English. *Sherman*

Washington Representative  
November 1966

# A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON REINHARD GELLEN

Following is a translation of three articles by Alain Guerin and Jean Hansi on Reinhard Gellen entitled, "When the Shadow General Was Going to School," "A Chalet in the Alps and a Plane to Washington," and "This Man is Dangerous," in the French-language newspaper L'Humanité (Humanity), Paris, 22 June 1950, p. 3, 24 June, 1950, p. 2, and June 26, p. 2.

## When the Shadow General Was Going to School.

Let us first turn the pages of some newspapers. For the Zeitungs of Zurich it is "a man without face," for Frankfurter it is "an inviolable general;" for the Frankfurter Allgemeine of Essen it is "the man with a thousand faces;" for Comptant it is "the most enigmatic and best-concealed man in history;" for the Westdeutsche Tagesblatt of Dortmund it is "the Shadow General;" for Aux Echos it is "the king of espionage;" for Christ und Welt of Stuttgart it is "the man of whom nothing is known;" for the London Telegraph of London it is "the secret phoenix of Germany;" for Time of New York it is "the doctor;" for the Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin it is "the most dangerous man of the West;" for the Stockholm Tidningen it is "a strange chief of spies;" for the Daily Express of London it is "a Hitler general who now spies for dollars," etc.

Does this journalistic honors list define a man or is it proceed from a legend? To answer this question is one of the goals of this inquiry. A question among others which one, moreover, could pose in a different manner. Like this, for example: Has Reinhard Gellen, the present President of the BND, known for the past 25 years an exceptional fate and is he now one of the last and most insignificant proselytes of the "cold war", one of the most dangerous revengers of Bonn, a man who can raise a grave provocation in this still explosive land of Germany? It is a question which requires its full sense, its full range when one knows that the BND is the Bundesnachrichtendienst, that is to say the Federal News Service of West Germany, the heritage organism which Jacques Bloch-Morhange called the "new of German spies".

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manufacturers." .... (1)

An inquiry on Gehlen, therefore.

To be appraised in the ordinary practice of our times, this type of inquiry does not present many difficulties if one wants to avoid all effability. The man of the secret likes to practice intoxication, even indirect, and it is often difficult to distinguish the border between the lie and the truth. For that reason we propose to stick to the facts.

The first fact in the life of a man is his birth. Reinhard Gehlen was born in Erfurt in Thuringia on 3 April 1894 in the apartment occupied by his father at No. 63 Lieberstrasse. Who was this father? He was an Oberleutnant (First Lieutenant) in the army of the Kaiser, Walther Gehlen, himself the son of a governmental counselor of the Prussian monarchy. And his mother? Katharina Margarete van Vaerenwyck belonged to a family of Flemish origin. Reinhard was the first son of the household. He was three years old when his youngest brother, Walter was born, a future Jurist.

The Gehlen family remained only a few years in Erfurt. In 1908, in fact, the Oberleutnant left the army and moved to and installed himself on the banks of the Oder, in Breslau, (the present Polish Wrocław). In partnership with his uncle, his brother Max, a doctor of jurisprudence at the University of Leipzig, the Oberleutnant had purchased the Breslau University Publishing House Ferdinand Hirt at Königsplatz No. 1.

At the Breslau Gymnasium, Reinhard Gehlen received in 1918 the diploma equivalent to our Baccalaureat. He is sixteen and a half years old. He spends his adolescence in a Germany militarily defeated and economically ruined. For other sons of the nobility and bourgeoisie, the war of 1914 - 1918 and its tragic results had been the occasion to open the eyes and to range themselves at the side of the working class. The young Reinhard did the opposite. He applauded with his family the bloody crushing of the Spartakist episode, and, faithful to the Prussian tradition of his ancestors, he chose the army profession in a Germany officially without an army.

His destiny is from now on outlined: As soon as he can,

(1) "The War Manufacturers -- German Spies -- 1918 - 1960." -- Paris, 1960.

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he becomes Fahnenjunker (student officer) in the renaissance Reichswehr, where he is admitted on 20 April 1920, hardly 18 years old.

Embrace of the National Socialist Idea.

These endowments as man of war and a mind dedicated to the cult of revenge assure the young Gehlen a rapid and brilliant career, so much more remarkable as despite the repeated violations of the Versailles Treaty, openings were rare in the German army. Thus, on 1 December 1923, he is appointed Leutnant (second lieutenant) and sent to the second battery of the Third Artillery Regiment in Schweidnitz (the present Polish city of Swidnica). The Third Artillery is an Ausbildungsgeschwader (training regiment). This appointment illustrates the concern that now seems primordial for Heinrich Gehlen: to acquire the maximum military knowledge. He goes to Schweidnitz in 1926 to spend two years at the cavalry school in Hannover. He left there as Oberleutnant (first lieutenant).

From then on his rise continues. He is promoted (captain) at 33, and in 1935 he is chosen as one of 30 officers who receive the title of Generalstabler (officer of the General Staff).

Who chose these fifty officers? The Nazis, to be sure, who were in power for the past two years and who, by the Law of 16 March 1935, constituted a Wehrmacht already 33 divisions strong. It are still the Nazis who admit Heinrich Gehlen to the Kriegsakademie (war academy) they just have opened, violating once more the Versailles Treaty.

It is true, as Julius Mader so excellently remarked (1), that the entire family Gehlen got on excellently with the Hitlerites from the beginning. The Ferdinand Hirt Publishing House had received the title "model Nationalist Socialist enterprise." The president of the "control committee for the protection of international Socialist writings" had written in the "National Socialist bibliography," the principal work of Heinrich's father. And when the young brother Walter Gehlen had supported a doctoral dissertation in jurisprudence at the University of Frankfurt, it had been on the question whether a deputy should feel responsible to his voters or whether, on the contrary, he should be

(2) In his book "Die graue Hand" (The Gray Hand) -- Berlin 1931.

concerned only about reasons of State.

Politically sure in the eyes of the Nazis, the young officer Reinhard Gehlen was it not less in those of the Prussian Junkers. When he married on 10 September 1931 at Glogow (the present Polish Glogow), he had taken as wife Maria (later Lotte Agnes Helene von Seydlitz-Kurzbach, the daughter of Junkers whose properties even then bordered on Polish soil.

#### The Colonel Is Forty Years Old.

Now that he is wearing the reverce sash which distinguishes the officers of the general staff in the Third Reich, the run of honors for the son of the Breslau editor is accelerated.

He spends his eighteenth and nineteenth years on his estate in Liegnitz (the present Polish city of Legnica), is then commander of the 18th Artillery Regiment, and he serves as major at the general staff of the 213th Division of the 8th Military Region in the invasion of Poland.

In 1940, flying upon France, Reinhard Gehlen pursues in the "lightning war" the career as specialist of the "first bureau" (Army Intelligence officer), which he has undertaken under the protection of General Von Manstein. In several pleasures of invading our country as a liaison officer. His missions he circulates between the headquarters of Hermann von Brauchitsch, the army of von Bunch and the "Panzer" of the Generals von Roth and Guderian.

Already, however, Hitler prepared the war in the East. Successively Adjutant (aide-de-camp) of the Chief of the General Staff of the Land Army, Halder, then head of the "Eastern Group" of the operational group, under orders of an officer who achieved later a certain celebrity, Hansinger, Reinhard Gehlen participates in the preparation of the aggression against the USSR, the Barbarossa Plan. He distinguishes himself in the spring a decoration and a promotion. In June he is decorated with the Kriegsverdienstkreuz Erster Klasse mit Brillanten (Distinguished War Service Cross First Class with Diamonds) and on 1 July 1941 he is promoted to Oberstleutnant (Lieutenant colonel).

During the first months of the "Russian campaign," Oberstleutnant Gehlen continues to be an "Army Intelligence" officer, that is to say, in charge of operational questions (in France the First Bureau of the general staff), but his position

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will change very soon. In fact, General Franz Halder, who has been his patron since October 1940, has encouraged with "Service 12" of his General Staff: the "Freunde Heere Ost" (Foreign Armies East). Commanded by an elderly colonel, Kinnel, "Service 12" did not furnish the detailed information which of the general staff of the land armies has the right to obtain of his intelligence service. This dearth of "secrets" is particularly annoying when the Wehrmacht, first victorious, experiences in the East its first reverses.

In the spring of 1942, General Halder therefore discharges Kinnel from the direction of "Freunde Heere Ost." To replace him he chooses an officer of his general staff who just for that forty: Reinhard Gehlen, and promotes him on this occasion to the rank of Oberst (colonel).

Until now an "I A" officer (operations), the son of the German publisher becomes therefore an "I C" officer (intelligence) (the equivalent of the 2nd Bureau in the French intelligence staffs). And at once, with a higher rank, he becomes the head of a service including several hundred officers whose training extends from Scandinavia to the south of the Balkans, and who ask all the questions relating to the enemy No. 1 of the Third Reich: the Soviet Union.

#### The Enemy-bag Thieves.

Reinhard Gehlen understands at once the importance and interest of his new situation. Between the "Abwehr" (3) of Admiral Canaris, who gets winded and gets himself in the way of his intrigues with some British and American agents and the S.D. (4) of Schellenberg, whose Machievellianism is sometimes impeded by the fanatical instincts of some Nazi leaders, the new chief of "Freunde Heere Ost" feels that here is a place to be. At once he conceives the project of a service uniquely dedicated to intelligence and anti-Soviet action. Anti-communism must be the sole rule of this service. It is logical that he therefore

(3) Accurately "Abwehr Ausland" (counter-espionage abroad of the OKW) (General Staff of the Land, Sea and Air Forces). Admiral Wilhelm Canaris was its head since 1939.

(4) Accurately SD für das Ausland (security service abroad, or Amt VI (Sixth Bureau) of the RSHA (Central Security Bureau of the Reich). Under the authority of the supreme chief of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, the SS chiefs Heydrich -- before his execution by the resistance in Prague -- and Kaltenbrunner have successively directed the RSHA. One gets an idea of the importance of the RSHA when one knows that its Amt IV (Fourth Bureau) was the Gestapo itself (Secret State Police).

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will obey the best anti-Communist of the time: Adolf Hitler, but he will nevertheless not let himself be restrained by the rules regarding the Hitlerian camarilla, nor, furthermore, by the intrigues of the various general staffs of the Wehrmacht.

In the Iron Legion tradition, he will seek his own organization, in the "new order" of the Nazi Reich, his own agency, and from both he will get their contempt and their desire for supremacy.

Modernism mixed with the absence of scruples will lead him to practice in a "total war" (total intelligence, and military, scientific and economic, etc.) and in his for subversion and provocation not to take into account the rules of espionage that requires that action and intelligence be fully concealed.

Such will be the service -- essentially counter-revolutionary, this war machine must not disappear with the Hitler birth: the Hitler Reichsmark, the dollar, the Reichsmark, and the Reichsmark of Federal Germany, and the Reichsmark, the Reichsmark, the Reichsmark.

But let us not anticipate. We are still in 1941.

The manner in which Reinhard Gehlen profoundly reformed and totally reorganized the service whose head he had been comes into view in the comparison made by Julius and Ethel between the French Secret (st and its homologues for the front: French Secret. Whereas the first will be a service of effectives multiplied by ten and foreboding in its action, the American CIA, the second will remain a service of the general staff, concerned especially with military operations and operations, and very comparable with the French Deuxieme Bureau during the two wars. Gehlen "took new roads," he concludes. And that is all.

The new chief of French Secret has received special powers from his superiors "special powers" and the transfer of hundreds of thousands of young non-commissioned officers and soldiers in his service. Young non-commissioned officers and soldiers of other professions: chemists and geographers, economists and physicists, linguists and policemen, forgers and physicians, printers and parachutists, etc.

Pretending friendship for Canaris, when in April 1941 he let him be executed without having a finger, Gehlen obtained from the chief of Abwehr the "cession" of a large part of his Ostabteilung (Eastern Section), this organism of chief.

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G. Colvin has written (6): "the incomparable Russian department of counter-espionage that Canaris had prepared." At the same time he creates and organizes a new corps, the Frontaufklärungstruppen (front reconnaissance troops) subdivided in regiments and companies, placed under the orders of specially-chosen "I C" officers. One of the first directives which he gave his new troops when he sent them behind the Soviet lines -- by infiltration or by parachute -- was to assassinate a maximum of Red Army officers in order to steel their wallets.

The chief of Fremde Heere Ost ordered these wallets there even at a time when he worked out new missions for Gruppe II and Gruppe III of his service. While the 3d section is now on is to devote itself to the "liquidation of the prisoners," the 2nd is to devote all its efforts to the interrogation of the prisoners of war. A center is organized for this purpose, the fort of Boyen, near Lotzen.

To this fort are brought officers and soldiers of the Red Army, "raided" by Gehlen's men from the various Soviet prisoner of war camps. The Oberst also gave his instructions for these "raids": Leaders of the Communist Party, engineers, scientists and artists must be specially searched for.

#### A Chalet in the Alps and a Plane to Washington

Hundreds of Soviet war prisoners were interrogated each day at the Prussian fort of Boyen by the men of Canaris's Gruppe II. (1)

-- Mix violence with sweetness! the chief of Fremde Heere Ost told his officers.

It would have been more correct to say: enticement and torture. A certain enticement was, in fact, the great concern of Reinhard Gehlen.

-- The instructions of the Führer for the conquest by force of the Russian land and its total exploitation as a German colony can only lead us to our destruction, he pointedly

(6) In his book "Admiral Canaris, Chef des Geheimdienstes" (Admiral Canaris, Chief of the Secret Service), Vienna, Munich, Zurich, 1955.

(1) See in yesterday's 1. Universal the article of this inquiry "When the Shadow General went to the School."

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told his young officers. We can conquer the Soviet system only if we succeed in making the mass of the Soviet population our ally ...."

Certainly, this reflection of Gehlen might cause quite some remarks. To report it after the Hitlerian defeat was evidently aimed at nourishing the veritable campaign waged by Gehlen himself, tending to present him as an "opponent" of Hitler, a silent ally, but not thinking less of the loss of the "twentieth July," which he was not. Such a reflection justifies, moreover, by its unreality ... but what we want to point out here is a preoccupation that often carries the reader-spy over to espionage: subversion.

From 1942 on, the chief of Brande Heere Oct wanted the members of his service to be constantly concerned "with recruitment... To recruit the Soviets is easy to order but difficult to execute. That is why Gehlen is not so particular about the quality of his recruits: The "political adversaries of the Soviet regime" will be especially those sentenced by eastern leaders, liberated by the German advance, white Russian deserters, and up all over Europe and some deserters.

As neither this sort of recruitment nor recruitment proves very successful, Gehlen also used "psychological warfare" to the letter. He tried to reawaken nationalism and chauvinism in the territories occupied by the Nazis. He tried to arouse the Ukrainians, the Belts and the Ukrainians against the Germans. That were the results of these attempts, on which we know nothing here because they were returned by Gehlen later than the "cold war" in Germany for the account of the Americans?

They contributed in an important way to the making up of the "Weiss Army" and the utilization of the "collaborators" of the O.U.N. (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). If the Brande Heere Oct was able to outfit a few thousand soldiers with the German uniform, the millions of pamphlets it had printed and distributed in Russia did not have the anticipated result. Torture and assassination remained more successful.

#### "Cold Realism."

The prompt development of the espionage service that had been entrusted to him, certainly won Reinhard Gehlen a title.

(2) As Jurgen Thorwald did in Die Zeit on November of 30 November 1950.

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more rapid advancement than he had had until then. The reason in which he experienced this advancement confirms, moreover, what we have said earlier about the attempted poisoning that constitutes the campaign leading to make the chief of the Foreign Office appear as an ally of the officers who on 20 July 1944 tried to kill Hitler and who after their failure were savagely executed. Gehenis suffered the counterattack on 20 July, not earlier. On the contrary. It was at the time when the members of the Wehrmacht had been purged and each promotion was submitted to the approval of a political committee. It was on the SS that the master of the espionage network, who had first been successively promoted to Generalmajor (brigadier general) and then to Generalleutnant (general of a division), promotions took place on 1 December 1944 and the 1st January 1945. (3)

The committee we spoke about had expressed the opinion that Reinhard Gehenis was "without reproach and of complete confidence." On 9 January 1945 he was personally promoted by Hitler.

It will be understood that under these conditions the recreating of the Nazi special services undertaken by Gehenis or defect, when Schellenberg had to double his forces, was not "Ant VI" and take over the rest of the dissolved service, did not affect Gehenis. (4)

On the contrary, some Lucjan Wolnowski (3), the Polish intelligence on the East European countries for analysis and synthesis. And at the end of March 1946, the same source with social-democratic tendencies, Freie Presse Schweiz, published in Lucerne, wrote:

"SS Reichsführer Hitler and the chief of the service 'Fremde Heere Ost' had during the war the supreme control over all the East European offices of Germany."

(5) The last of these two promotions, the one to Generalleutnant, is often hushed up or even concealed in Western Germany. The reason is easy to understand. However, the proofs are numerous, including the edition of 28 July 1950 of the Münzinger Archiv, devoted to Gehenis's biography (p. 288).

(6) As we explained in our preceding work, Ant VI was the 20. Jän. 1945 (Security Service) of the RSHA (Central Security Office of the Reich), of which Ant IV was the well-known Gestapo.

(7) In the Ant VI (Security Service) of the RSHA.

Worms, 1955.

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However, in 1944, Reinhard Gehlen is very much in doubt about the German victory, and, as Jürgen Thorwald notes (6): "At the latest in mid-1944, Gehlen began to collect reports, documents, studies and archives on Russia in view of the success of the Bavarian Alpine Division. Thus -- and I have learned it from numerous sources -- it was impossible for the archives of 'Freudenhof' to have been destroyed."

While thus taking the precautions, Gehlen was preparing his transit to the American side. He was a lieutenant, who always prided himself on being a "dangerous dreamer of power," and he continued to act with one foot in the past and one in the future in case of a victory to Hitler. For that reason he prepared, and carried out, his "American operation" his "operation Reichsflucht."

#### The "Reichsflucht" plan for the "desertion"

It will be recalled that under the name of "Reichsflucht" and "desertion," acting in small groups, there were several actions in Germany following the Hitlerian defeat on the Western Front. While these factions pulled about here and there, the "Reichsflucht" plan, which was received with open arms by the "Reichsflucht" plan, it was he who had conceived the action plan of the "Reichsflucht" plan, which was put into operation by the "Reichsflucht" plan (General of the SS Army Corps) from 1944 to 1945.

To provide for this clandestine "Reichsflucht" operation, Gehlen had drawn his inspiration from the Polish "Reichsflucht" movement. The British officers of the Intelligence Service, in the "Reichsflucht" movement, who interviewed Walter Scheller, a German officer following his capture by the Allies, reported (7): "Scheller told us that during the days close to Germany's defeat, Major General von Gehlen, who had worked for a long time in organizing the Polish clandestine movement, had worked out a plan of German resistance on the same basis."

It is not far-fetched to believe that Gehlen did not promote to the rank of Generalleutnant to his old ally. However, with things developing as they did, Gehlen obviously devoted himself essentially to his "American operation," while the allied troops in the East and the West occupied him.

(6) In Die Zeit, an issue of 27 November 1944. This publication is the Sunday edition of the largest daily in the right in western Germany, Die Zeit, published in Bremen.

(7) In his book "The Last Days of Hitler," London 1947.

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successive offensives the ruins of the Third Reich.

Another eminent member of the Intelligence Service, Heisterkamp, wrote (2): "When the Hitlerian system collapsed in 1945, General Gehlen was able to flee to the West with the most important documents of his service. He had in his possession the most secret lists of German agents in the USSR and in the neighboring countries to the East (...). He had a plan for the espionage net created by Goebbels, Himmler and Heinrich Heisterkamp."

This "key," one may say, was voluminous. In fact, it concerned not simply to furnish the American services with intelligence and archives, but to continue with the operation of his espionage and subversion apparatus, Gehlen had in his dispositions so that his principal collaborators could escape the annoyances of defeat as he had done.

-- Go quietly and have the Americans take you prisoners, the chief of Fremde Heere Ost said to his officers and to his trusted men. Do not say anything, once you are taken. To speak, wait for our orders, for mine or those of my principal collaborators.

At the same time, those who remained of the German military post transmitted to many families of Gehlen's friends the advice to die for the Führer, the people and the Fatherland. Was "death" not the best cover? Especially accompanied by forged papers ...

#### Disappearing with ... Cigarettes.

At first Gehlen and his staff sought refuge in a place where bombs were stored, the "Geybach I," not far from Berlin. From there, when all the records had been "taken" (copied, filmed in triplicate and classified in hermetic safes in containers), they went to a Bavarian Alpine area, where a vast chalet was waiting for them. According to General Gehlen, (C) this Alpine place is called Blonds-Alpe; Julius and Ethel called it (Blondstein) (D) ...

In his Alpine chalet, Heinrich Gehlen experienced a short time of inactivity -- not more than a few weeks -- the only one of his career, and then he came down to Munich. In this small Bavarian town he met American officers. He played

(S) In the Brief. Memoirs of 17 March 1945.

(D) In his book "Die grüne Hand" (The green hand),

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himself into their hands as a prisoner, declined to give his rank, and asked to see as quickly as possible a high official of the intelligence. Thereupon, "prisoner Gehlen" was sent to the Intelligence Center of the Seventh US Army in Wiesbaden.

The contact thus established with the 1st and 2nd of the C.I.C. (10) soon bore fruit. In June 1945, Red Cross officers were already no longer a captive but an interlocutor. The records of the Brenda Moore had lost their initial importance; the offices of the American headquarters at Wiesbaden and the principal collaborators of the services came out of the caves of the prison camps to join their chief. He was then left for Washington ...

Thus, less than three months after the fall of Hitler, the head of the principal espionage service and the subversion of Hitler was received by American officers at the seat of the C.I.C. (11) in the (12). Negotiations began between Reinhard Gehlen on the one hand, Professor Sherman Kent and Brigadier General ... on the other.

Feeling that his interlocutors were loyal, the chief (but still alive) of Brenda Moore got hold of the conditions. The main ones were: To be employed as a contributing force in the US Services, but not to be mixed with them; to have a budget in dollars, but to be paid only with American top officials; to receive the assurance that whenever an autonomous German Government would be established, it would be subordinated to it and would be free to act on the American; to have to furnish intelligence only on the Communists and the countries of the East, with the exception of any information susceptible to embarrass the Federal Government; finally, to be assured that all his past would escape prosecution for war crimes and "denazification" investigation that was in progress at that time.

-- O. H., answered the Americans, and especially Bill Donovan, the chief of the O.S.S.; Allen D. Dulles, the future head of the CIA, and General George V. Loring, the head of "G-2." (13)

(10) Counter Intelligence Corps.

(11) Office of Strategic Services, the American Intelligence Service during the war and the predecessor of the present CIA.

(12) The American "G-2" is the equivalent of the German "I C" and of the French "Deuxieme Bureau, i.e. the equivalent of the various general staffs charged with intelligence.

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Reinhard Gehlen was even presented to Edgar G. Hoover, the head of the FBI (13), another gourmet in anti-Communist matters. The effective preparation of the Gehlen network within its new American setting was entrusted to a Jewish specialist in intelligence, a future CIA person like, I think, Becker (14). Financing began immediately in the year 1947 with 2,500,000 dollars from the very beginning, especially by Gordon Belzer (8), and indirectly with thousands of pounds of cigarettes, which the agents of the network sold at high prices on the black market.

Was this going to lead to the establishment of the *Süddeutsche Industrieüberwachung* (Utilization of Industry in Southern Germany)?

## III. This can be answered.

Sometimes "Doctor," sometimes no. 30," sometimes "Dr. Lohrer Schneider," etc. Reinhard Gehlen likes cover names for himself, and also for his service. Thus, the "Industrial" cover: "Süddeutsche Industrieüberwachung" (Utilization of Industry in Southern Germany) he had. But in 1947, he returned from Washington under the historical name of his network in West Berlin. He remained there until 1948. A trial period? A testing period? Did the Americans want to verify the efficiency of a service that already cost them more than two billion former Marks annually?

Yes and no. In fact, on the one hand there was an entire year for Gehlen only a waiting period, long as the newspaper *Die Zeit* (9) of Munich says: He "had already in 1946 and 1947 the possibility to extend his secret service network to the East;" but, on the other hand, it is evident that in

(13) Federal Bureau of Investigation: Director of Federal Police, an important part of which follows nationalization of the same order as the FBI in France, but with a more pronounced McCarthyist orientation.

(14) Loftus Becker did not hesitate to take part in the Nuremberg trials, but without appearing among the American audience.

(1) See in yesterday's *Washington Post* the article of this inquiry: "A chisel in the lips and a key to Washington."

(2) In its edition of 2 February 1948.



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recuperation of the organism *Freude Meere Ost* and its de facto insertion in the US special services system had not taken place without causing some disturbance in the leading circles of the United States.

The liberals formed in the Roosevelt school, Americans for whom Nazism remained a historic villainy, men who sincerely believed in peace and friendship among the people determined to oppose this internal re-employment of a gang of chivalrous and criminals and of their thousands of agents for ends of an odious character did not cease to them. But the future Trotskyists carried the day. "In the end," noted *James M. Smith*, (1) "Eckstein's choice sanctioned a veering of American policy. It was the choice of the cold war."

With this first preliminary crossed, Reinhold *Eckstein* could indisputably develop his organization in a more systematic manner. The more so as Washington was then lacking the star of a master of his dominions -- master but also pupil -- *Allen D. Dulles*, brother of Secretary of State *John A. Dulles* and placed by Truman at the head of the CIA, when this instrument of war preparation was born. (4)

From its *Hauptverwaltung* (General Management) at the *Kellmannstrasse* in *Pullech*, in the Munich suburbs, the so-called "*Süddeutsche Industrieverwaltung*" (utilization of industry in Southern Germany) therefore achieved from its establishment in 1948 a rapid progress.

Systematically using the commercial cover, *Eckstein* organized his network under the appearance of a vast commercial firm, with branches called *Gesamtervertretungen* (general representations), *Bereichsvertretungen* (district representations), *Unterververtretungen* (subrepresentations), and *Filialen* (branches). This took place in Germany, while *Residenzen* (residences) were established abroad.

It should be mentioned that even when the *Adlon* service

(3) In *Die Welt am Sonntag* of 27 November 1968.

(4) The "Central Intelligence Agency," of which it is known that it could be called the "invisible government" of the US and which, from the overthrow of *Mosaddegh* (in Iran), and of *Arbenz* (in Guatemala) to the recent resurgence in *Indonesien* and the incessant provocations against Cuba has shown that no war-daring activity is unknown to it.



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ceased to be the clandestine Süddeutsche Industriewerk, going to become the official IWD, the "commercial" side having remained in existence and the type of organization was not modified. Geographically, even if the "Filialen" and "Untervertretungen" often changed their seats, the "Hauptvertretungen" (installed in Stocking near Munich, in Lohr itself, in Hamburg, Darmstadt, Düsseldorf, Karlsruhe, etc.) were relatively fixed and the "Untervertretungen" were stable. Abroad, the "Incidenturen" were generally in the capitals and the networks-- according to the importance of the country -- spread almost everywhere.

## The "Dissolving of the Chancellor."

We have seen that one of the conditions laid down by Goehlen in 1940 to the Americans for his re-employment had been the necessity de facto for all the Nazis to remain in his organization he wished to continue. This was the reason for the public notoriety that former Nazis were abundant in Pullach. It is estimated that of the 12,000 collaborators and the 12,000 agents of the organization, 57 % have come from the Wehrmacht, the Luftwaffe, the SS, the "IC" Bureau of the General Staff, the Wehrmacht (GKW), while 25 % or more than 2,000 men, the former members of Bureau IV (Gestapo) and VI (Schellenburg of RSHA (G)).

Some "former" names should be cited which will be or figured still recently among the members of the German Service. These include the names of Franz-Alfred Sitt, SS Brigadeführer (SS Brigadier General); Emil Langemann, SS Sturmbannführer (SS Commander); Fritz Schmidt, alias Friedrich Schütte, of the Leitstelle (directing office) of the G. I. in Kiel; of Franz Cüring, alias Wilhelm Thierold, alias Wilhelm Tobias, SS Hauptsturmführer (SS Captain); and, SS Hütli, alias Walter Hagen, SS Sturmbannführer; Ernst Languet, SS Sturmbannführer (SS Colonel); Ernst Languet, alias Berthold Kastner, alias Krause, SS Officer.

The can throw light on some of these names by pointing out that Wilhelm Hütli was under Hitler the collaborator of Adolf Eichmann; that Ernst Krause was the collaborator of Otto Skorzeny, and that Franz Schmidt distinguished himself during the massacre of the "Foreign workers camp" at Mauthausen.

(5) The relations between the various German services of the Hitlerian Germany were recalled in the third article of this investigation.

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Ott near Kiel, where 2,000 captives were killed by a bullet in the nape of the neck, and also during the extermination of 6,000 deported persons on the vessel "Cap-sabons."

One would have to cite still dozens of other cases just as exemplary.... But that is not all. For it should also be noted that, by protecting them and by paying them, they not to lose their lives, Reinhard Gehlen has contributed between 1945 and the creation of the Bundeswehr a masterpiece, a breeding-ground of militarism. Adolf Heusinger, for example, by working first at Pullach before experiencing the nice career that is known. And General Ernst Terbohn, chief of the NATO "standing group" in Washington until his death.... etc.

Moreover, on 21 August 1945, Georges Pompidou could write in Le Monde about Gehlen and his men: "Even before the first noise of the boots has resounded, even before the first hissing of a jet motor, the Federal Republic will owe thanks to the Americans, of an intelligence or counter-intelligence service whose ramifications are extended all over Eastern Europe and perhaps even the West."

Paris-Presso said the same one year later, on 22 August 1946: "The Federal Republic of Bonn inherits today a service polished by 13 years of uninterrupted labor, which merits consideration as the most dynamic anti-Communist intelligence network."

In fact, the transition of Reinhard Gehlen from the American leg to the official control of Bonn, his elevation to the rank of Ministerialdirektor and the new title of Nachrichtenendienst (Federal Intelligence Service), or BND, that has been given to his network were one of the first steps to German rearmament and took on the quality of a signal. Konrad Adenauer, moreover, knew to appreciate Gehlen's value and often received him privately -- this Gehlen whom the Soviet writer V. Chernov (6) baptized "the darling of the Chancellor."

## The "Konzanne" Paid.

The transition of Reinhard Gehlen from the Americans to the Bonn authorities took officially place in 1946. The word "transition" should be correctly understood. It is certain, in fact, that the BND continued to be associated with the CIA and to serve the designs of the warmongering American circle in

(6) The title of a book published in Moscow in 1962.

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Europe and elsewhere. However, Gehlen gained by this transfer greater liberty and vaster means.

Since 1948, the head of the Fremde Heere Ost service had joined a "syndicate" section to his network. This section permits the principal Konzerns, the big trusts of the "economic miracle" in Germany to use espionage and provocation as means to fight labor claims. For that reason, excellent relations developed between Reinhard Gehlen and men like Hermann A. Abs, Robert Pfordmenges, Wilhelm Sengen, Hermann von Siemens, Axel Ilgner, etc. Abs was the biggest German banker of the West, a member of some thirty administrative councils, etc. etc., another powerful banker, twenty administrative councils, a financial counselor of Adenauer, Sengen, director of the Hoescht trust; von Siemens, director of the Siemens trust, one billion marks of capital; Ilgner, the man with a reputation of trust at I.G. Farben.

When he wanted to profit from his transfer to the West, Reinhard Gehlen did not in vain count on the good heart and the gratitude of these associates. The German industry has turned over ten billion marks for the transition of Gehlen," wrote the Gesamtdeutsche Zeitung on 20 January 1956.

And since then, the Minna has not stopped coming down the coffers at Pullach, nor the domicile of Gehlen, 11111 in Berg near Sternberg from being open to the representatives of the Konzerns. Direct subventions and very remunerative cover money offered to the numerous collaborators of the GMD arrived in this manner and furnished 50 % of his budget for organization at Pullach. The other half is made up of official financing which, by official accounts, reached 20,100,000 marks in 1956, 45,000,000 in 1959, and 55,100,000 in 1960.

Such increases during the years of his human, financial and technical means led Gehlen to give more credence to the GMD. While continuing the lance head of the "Cold War" in Berlin and the Federal Republic (2), the former chief of the Fremde Heere Ost service (7) has been concerned during the

(2) Activities of provocation and aggression against the German Democratic Republic are and remain a constant concern of Gehlen. Statistics covering the period between 13 August 1961 and 31 July 1962 give a good indication: 458 attacks and 236 cases of aggression against the borders of the GDR; 136 tear-gas bombs dropped; 100 cases of border violations and 2,716 of sabotage against the railway lines of the G-Drahn.

(7) Service of Foreign Armies East. See the preceding two articles.

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ten years with giving some sort of universal competence to his instrument of subversion and espionage.

Let us throw a rapid glance on some of these activities. The countries of the People's Democracies and the USSR are, of course, the main subjects. But not only they, but from it, have to suffer from Gehlen's activities. Sweden, Great Britain, Italy, numerous countries in Africa, Austria, the East Islands, France and Egypt have during the past few years been reached by the enterprises of the RMD.

## Terror in Tyrol and Explosives at the IJsselmeer.

Who, as was revealed by a document found by the French services at NATO in July 1952, had ordered his agents to find the localities where explosives could be most efficiently placed in the dikes of the Zuiderzee to inundate a part of Holland?

Who, as we said at that time, has actively aided in Germany itself the terrorists of the "Red Hand" against the Algerian patriots?

Who supports in Austria and Northern Italy the terror actions of the members of the Cultural Work of Southern Tyrol, of the Edelweiss League, and of the Liberation Committee of Southern Tyrol (LAF)?

Who established contacts with former General Gehlen, the head of CIA and gave him some aid against promises of privileges in case the subversion would have removed him to France?

Who uses systematically, as formerly the "Vlasov Army," all emigrant organizations to recruit agents and stir up trouble in the countries of origin?

Who has sent armed groups to Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Ukraine?

The answer to all these questions, to be sure, is: Reinhard Gehlen.

And this answer, coming after we have told about him since the beginning of this investigation, shows how dangerous this man is. Spy, marcher, manufacturer of provocations, master of subversion, he is one of those who in Bonn continue to dream of war.

Reinhard Gehlen is the U-Fall, the case of emergency and all agents of the RMD, under all circumstances, have received instructions concerning this subject. Very precise instructions.

It will be necessary to speak of this again.